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TWO CENTS.

FOR SOUND MONEY

Many Southern States Will Make a Fight for It.

SOME CONGRESSMEN'S OFFICIONS

How to Prevent Silver Democrats Controlling the Convention.

The sound money men in the south are going to put up plucky fights in their respective states to keep the silver men from controlling the coming state conventions, if what the sound money politicians say is true. Especially in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana will they show their hands and fight for all they are worth. In Georg a there appears to be more hope for this wing of the party than in any of the other states. Secretary Smith has been doing missionary work down there for som time, having made a number of speeches last fall. He is booked for more in the fa-

A Star reporter who talked with a number of the sound money men in the House found that their only fear seems to be tha the silver men, who will be in the majority In probably all of the state conventions will instruct the delegates how to vote a Chicago. This program, if carried out in every state, will shut the other faction out no matter how large a minority it ma, have. The custom in practically all of the conventions in the southern states is to allow the representatives or delegates from each congressional district to name the del gates from their districts. No instruction is given the national convention delegates although a resolution of some kind may b passed, expressing the opinion of the stat-convention that such and such a measuris considered the best, or indorsing som-presidential candidate. Texas has decide, upon a novel plan this year, and there is no doubt that the delegates from that state will be solidly for silver. In June a pri-mary election will be held in the state to determine the sentiment of the voters of the financial question. Should the vote b for silver, the state convention, when i meets, will send a solid delegation to Chi cago for the white metal. Should the soun money men win, they will get the enti-delegation. This plan was decided on at a recent meeting of the state democratic ex-

Patterson Talks for Tennessee.

In talking with the sound money southern men, the reporter showed them a news paper article in which the silver mer claimed that they would take solid delegations from every state in the south to Chicago, except from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, and asked the question. "Will this be the case in your state?" Congressman Patterson of Tennessee, wh

said: "They will do no such thing. I do no believe they will carry Alabama, Georgi, Louisiana or Kentucky. They will certain not carry everything in Tennessee, unless the state convention attempts to instruc-the delegates and appoint free silver mefrom sound money districts. That's the danger in Tennessee. I don't believe Texa will send a solid delegation to Chicago, unless the state convention is willing to dis franchise some of the districts." "Well," you don't seem to think that the silver men will have much of a show a

'I don't believe that the question of the control of the national convention is an longer a debatable one. I believe that the convention will declare more distinctly to sound money than the republican conven tion at St. Louis."

Rarrison's Opinion of Alabama. Representative Harrison of Alabama talked more confidently of success in his state

than Mr. Patterson did as to Tennessee. "I am satisfied," he said, "that the silve men will not get a solid delegation from Alabama. We have as good a chance, if not better, than the silver men. So far as the delegates at large are concerned. I am pretty sure we will get all of them. Though the districts will be divided, we will get our share of the delegates. A change is taking r lace in Alabama against silver. From what I can learn, Clark, the sound money candidate for governor, is gaining ground every day. I wish to say further that no matter what the national convention does. Alabama will stick to the party. I don't think we will have any South Carolina business in ours."

A Chance in South Carolina.

Congressman Elliott of the black district of South Carolina is the only sound money man from that state. Charleston is in Mr. Elliett's district, and has always been op posed to the policy of the controlling element of the party.

"While I know that all the indications point to a solid delegation for silver to Chicago from my state," said Mr. Elliott, "I believe we could carry the state for sound morey if a fight were made. I mean a strong fight. I do not believe that the real senti-ment of South Carolina is for silver. I have received a number of letters from farmers in the state approving my course here as to silver. The sentiment in the south is chang ing fast. Five years ago, when I was in Congress, only two southern men, besides myself, voted against silver."
Congressman Sparkman of Florida was

cautious in what he had to say. He is the charman of the state democratic executive committee. He said that the democrats of his state are conservative, and believed that they were favorable to sound money. He did not think the delegation to Chicago

would be instructed. Turner and Georgia.

Congressman Turner of the Brunswick district of Georgia is looked upon as the leader of the sound money forces in his state, and all the indications are that, if Secretary Smith is not a candidate for the Senate at the next election, the Congress-man from lower Georgia will be selected as "All I will say," was the answer of Judge
Turner to the reporter's question, "is that
I do not believe the delegation from Georgia

will be solid for silver." The fight between the opposing forces in Crisp, Livingston and Black and the Atlanta Constitution and Augusta Chronicle will lead the silverites, while Judge Turner and

Secretary Smith, aided by the Atlanta Jour-nal and Savannah News, will do the fight-ing for the sound money men. The dele-gates are elected by the convention in a although they are selected by districts; but the convention has the right of instruction. This is where the silver men may get in their work.

MAIL BAG REPAIR SHOP.

Work Has Fallen Off and Employes Have Been Furloughed.

The Postmaster General today laid before the Senate abstracts of the pay rolls of the mail bag repair shop for the first fifteen days of February, 1896. The Postmaster General explains that there was a falling off in the amount of work performed by the hand sewers in both January and the first half of February because of the reduced number of sacks that came into the shops for repairs and their being divided among the full number of sewers. To obviate this he said, twenty-five women have been fur-loughed, covering the three different classes, machine operators, hand sewers and darn-

He Presents His Credentials to President Cleveland at the White House.

He Was Accompanied by His Secretary and Secretary of State Olney-Pleasant Speeches Made.

Prince Sch Kwan Pom was formally received by the President today as the diplo matic representative of the King of Corea. He was accompanied by Pak Yong Kiu, secretary of legation, and Secretary O'ney, WHERE THE DANGER LIES by whom they were presented to the President. The two orientals were in European civilian dress, including the regulation silk hat. There was a noticeable absence of

The ceremony took place in the east room and was marked by the exchange of the

usual felicitous addresses. The Corean Minister's Address.

"In presenting my instructions," said the Corean minister, "I am specially instructed o express to you, Mr. President, the personal satisfaction of his majesty in the very cordial relations that have existed beween our respective countries and peoples or so many years, relations that you and our representatives in Corea have ever edulously cultivated.
"Corea can never be unmindful that the nited States was the first power to enter

ato treaty relations with her, thereby rec-gnizing her independent sovereignty. May be permitted to recall, Mr. President, it was my privilege to be a member of embassy that represented Corea in hat important and auspicious transaction.
"I am deeply sensible of the honor that
"I am deeply sensible of the honor that ne in commissioning me again to represent lorea in this great republic and under your listinguished administration, and I am profoundly impressed with the responsibilities growing out of this mission.

"It will be my earnest desire, as well as my official duty under the definite instructions of his majesty, to co-operate with your government in every measure which promises to weld yet more c'osely he bonds of friendship which have in the past been of no less advantage to Corea han of honor to the United States."

The President's Response. The President responded as follows:

'Mr. Minister: "In receiving the letters you present in the haracter of the accredited envoy plenipoentiary of his majesty, the King of Coret, to eside at this capital, I have heard with such pleasure your communication of his ajesty's personal gratification by reason f the cordial relations that have marked he intercourse of the two countries in the ast, and to which the efforts of this gov-rament have ever been directed. I do not ermit myself to doubt, Mr. Minister, that as your honored predete.sors have done, ou will contribute effectively toward the naintenance and siterathening of the ex-sting ties of friendship, and I can assure on of the sincere des.re of this governent to respond with ake earnestness. "In coming to reside among us, I trust ou will renew the agreeable memories of our earlier visit to this country as a tember of the embassy that opened the

velcome you." A JOINT CAUCUS.

cople of this country, in whose name I

Republicans of Both Houses of Congress to Hold a Council.

A call has been issued for a joint caucus of the republicans of the House and Senate, o be held tomorrow night in the hall of the douse of Representatives, to select the nembers of the new congressional commitee. It is not improbable that the question f agreeing on a legislative program may e broached, with a view to concerted action The House leaders are very anxious that the far.ff bill should be taken up by the senate and it is possible there may be a very interesting exchange of views at the

Personal Mention.

Ashton Blanchard is visiting his father. the Senator, at the Riggs House. George H. Utier and J. F. Maxson, promi-

ment merchants of Westerly, R. I., and eronies of Congressman Arnold, are at the Riggs House. A party of P.ttsburg tourists at Page's consists of Thos. D. and Robert B. Carna-

nan, jr., and D. H. Wanace and Miss C.v. Engineer A. G. Menocal of the navy and Mrs. Menecal are at the Shore-Mrs. C. A. Griscom, wife of the president

of the International Navigation Company, is at the Snoreham from Philadelphia. A. J. Sengman, the Helena, Mont., banker, and a member of the well-known New York family of financiers, is at the Shore-

J. J. Cross and W. G. Morse of New York and Gen. E. P. Meany and H. D. Winton, composing the Hudson river palsades comm.ss.on, are at the Normandie They have pusiness with Congress regard-.ng measures for preserving the palisades. A meeting will be held this evening of all the members of the New York and New Jersey congressional delegations, on the

Dr. J. W. Brackett of Long Branch is at the Normaticle.
Frederick H. Cone, who is here in connection with the microphone patent, is at the Normandie. Ex-Corgressman Sherman Hoar,

United States district attorney for Massachusetts, and Wm. F. Rooney of Waltham are at the Arlington A distinguished delegation of New York theatrical managers and playwrights is at the Arington. It comprises T. Henry French, A. M. Palmer, Bronson Howard, Harrison Grey Fiske, Charles Klein, Frank-im Fyles, Nelson Wheatcroft, J. T. C. Clarke, Daniel Frohman and Judge Ditten-

hoefer. The purpose of the visit is to se-cure from Congress an amendment to the copyright law that will prevent the piracy of plays. Markland of the army and Mrs Capt. Markland of the army and Mrs. Markland are at the Ebbitt from Crook's Crest, near Oakland, Md. Major Henry G. L.tchfield, retired, of the army and Capt. Hugh G. Brown of the

twelfth infantry are at the Ebbitt.
W. H. Yerby, chief clerk of the Hygela Hotel at Old Point is at the Ebbitt. A party of prom.nent bus.ness men at the Raleigh from Fall River, Mass., consists of William S. Green, George T. Wiley, John S. B. Clarke and James D. Crosson. R. T. W. Duke of Charlottesville, Va., is at the Raleigh.
W. Bennett Gough of the Etna Insurance

Company is at the Raleigh from Philadel-Lieut, Commander S. M. Ackley has reoorted at the Navy Department for duty. Capt. Matthew Markland, retired, is in the city on a visit.
Lieut. H. T. Hawthorne, first artillery, is

in the city on leave of absence.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, quartermaster's department, is at the Bancroft. Mrs. E. R. True is seriously ill at her residence, 933 New York avenue. Dr. Henry L. Hayes of Capitol Hill has returned to this city after a year's absence on the continent, most of which time was spent in practical study of medicine and surgery in the principal hospitals of Ger-many, Austria and Great Britain.

Mr. W. H. Burk of Norfolk, Va., is in the city the guest of Mr. W. P. Van West a Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose of the New York Naval Hospital is on a vis.t

THE NEW COREAN MINISTER THE WATER SUPPLY

Great Falls Dan.

WHAT IS REEDED IMMEDIATELY

Proposed Amendment to the License Law as to Clubs.

OTHER DISTRICT MEASURES

Col. George H. Elliot, corps of engineers of the army, has replied to an inquery made by Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, inregard to the water works of the District.

Col. Elliot says: "The extent of the water rights at Great Falls owned by the government has never been determined, judicially or otherwise. My own belief is that the United States owns at least one-third of all the water rights there, and probably much more. This belief is founded on the facts stated in my report of March 20, 1894, and the map which I compiled to accompany this report. The only judicial decision touching this question is the decision of the Court of Claims of 1879, in the case of the claim of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company against the United States for \$500,000 for damages by reason of the abutting on Conn's Island, an island belonging to the claimant, of the dam across the Maryland channel of the river. The award was against the United States (for \$15,692), but the decision has but little bearing on the question, for the reason that the decision was mainly founded on an agreement be-tween the Secretary of the Interior and the claimant in 1862 as to the amount of damage, which agreement the counsel for the United States in the suit of 1879 claimed to

have been illegal.
"Since the decision of 1879 the United States extended its dam across Conn's Island and also across the Virginia channel of the river, and this work gave rise to the enormously excessive claims for damages against the United States stated in my report, which claims have never been settled. "The ton of the dam which extends "The top of the dam, which extends from shore to shore of the river and is from shore to shore of the river and is about 3,00° feet long, was at reference, that is to say, 148 feet above low water at the navy yard in Washington. An act of Congress passed at its last session directed that the dam be raised two and one-half feet. This raising of the dam, which is now in progress, will doubtless be the basis of additional claims against the United States, and I understand that the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, or rather its successor, the Great Falls Power Company, has already taken steps leading to such claims.

"The amount of water now taken from "The amount of water now taken from

the river at Great Falls is about 50,000,000 gallons per diem.
"The amount of water that can be taken "The amount of water that can be taken from the river at Great Falls by the existing conduit when the raising of the dam 000,000 gallons per diem. This is under the supposition that the water in the dis-tributing reservoir west of Georgetown is to be kept up to its proper height of 146 This is under way to treaty relations between corer and ne United States, and that you will deservedly win the riendsh p and esteem of the officers of this government and the feet above datum: that the new reservoir leading to this reservoir from the distributing reservoir (commonly called the Lydecker tunnel) will be completed: that an

necessary increase in capacity will be made up to capacity required for the distribution of the above mentioned quantity of water. "This supply of about 75,000,000 gallons per diem will probably be sufficient period of about nine years, or until 1905, when an additional supply from Great Falls by means of an additional conduit will be required.'

Railroad on 17th Street.

Mr. H. L. Cranford has written to the Senate committee on the District of Columbla in favor of the extension of a street railroad to Mt. Pleasant and the Zoological Park. Mr. Cranford says that there is an urgent and widespread demand for a modern street railroad direct to these localities so that people can reach them from the city for one fare. He says that from his examination of the District map it is very apparent that 17th street from H street to Mt. Pleasant and the park is the most direct very apparent divides more equally the terrect route and divides more equally the territory between 14th street and Connecticut evenue than any other route.

A Reassessment Bill.

At the regular weekly meeting of the House District committee today a favorable report was agreed upon on the bill authorizing reassessments in cases where general taxes or assessments for local improvements in the District of Columbia may be quiched, set aside or declared void by the Supreme Court of the District, by reason of some technical defect. To Regulate Storage.

A favorable report was also made on the bill to regulate storage in the District, the

committee accepting the bill heretofore reported by the Senate District committee, and which has been published in The Star. Future Hearings.

The committee decided to give a hearing next Saturday at 11 o'clock on the bill authorizing the Falls Church and Potomac electric railway to extend its line into the

District. A hearing will be given Monday, March 2, at 10.30 o'clock, on the Sunday rest bill. The committee will hold another executive meeting next Friday morning to consider such bils as may be reported from sub-

mmittess. For a Farmers' Market.

Mr. Wellington has introduced a bill in the House directing the Commissioners to assume control of, and use as a farmers' market, the open space at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues with 10th and 12th streets, the said open space being bounded by B street, Little B street, and 10th and 12th streets northwest, which the city of Washington was authorized to hold and use as a wholesale market by the act of Congress approved May 20, 1870, entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington

Market Company."
The Commissioners are required to improve the open space with a concrete and asphaltum, or other suitable pavement; to i troduce water, and to provide necessary sewerage, and to erect thereon such suitable open building as may be necessary for the protection of the country produce that may be brought there for sale, and to cover the same with a suitable roof, which shall extend over the whole of said open space and over the abutting sidewalks; to provide for the improvements and building the Commissioners are directed to issue bonds not to exceed \$100,000, payable twenty-five years after date, bearing 3.65 per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually. The Commissioner are directed to establish such reasonable charges and fees for the occupation of space and stands and stalls in the building as will provide a proper sinking fund for the extinguishing at their maturity the bonds issued under the authority of this act, to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds, and to defray the necessary expenses of manage-ment of the market; the building shall be used as a market for the sole accommoda-tion of actual producers of farm products; the Commissioners shall make such reguto this city.

Capt. L. Brechemen, assistant surgeon, is in the city on leave of absence.

Lations and appoint such officers to control to her friends, is rapid the market as they may deem expedient, and set aside for the gratuitous use of tran-

sient farmers such portions of the market as can be spared, due regard being had to the revenues above required and specified. Liquor Licenses to Clubs.

Mr. Faulkner has introduced in the Sen-Col. Elliot's Letter in Regard to the ate, by request, a bill further to amend A Coolness Between Mr. Patenotre an act entitled, "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1893. It provides that in the sixth section of the above act the following words be stricken

above act the following words be stricken out:

"And provided further the said excise board may, in its discretion, issue a license to any duly incorporated club on the petition of the officers of the club, and that the said excise board may, in its discretion, grant a permit to such club to sell intoxicating liquors to members and guests between such hours, as the board aforesaid may designate in said permit," and that in lieu of the words so stricken out of the said act the following are inserted:

"And provided further that the said excise board may, in its discretion, permit, without license fee or other charge, any duly incorporated club in the District of Columbia to sell and dispense intoxicating liquors to its members and guests without regard to any of the other provisions of this act."

The measure was referred to the commit-tee on the District of Columbia.

Metropolitan Railroad Report. The annual report of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1895, was submitted to the House oday. The receipts from passengers durfrom the year amounted to \$324,822.07, and from the sale of bonds to \$95,000. The company disbursed \$70,054 for provender, \$59,074 to drivers, \$58,516.02 to conductors and \$43,749 for electrical equipment. The balance on hand at the end of the year was \$24,908.91 was \$24,908.91.

To Relieve Mr. Gloetzner. A bill to relieve Anton Gioetzner of the effect of the law restricting the ownership of real estate in the District of Columbia to citizens of the United States was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Faulkner today.

The Diocese of Washington. Mr. Gorman in the Senate has presented a petition of Revs. John H. Elliott, Thomas G. Addison and others, asking for the prompt passage of a bill to incorporate the convention of the Protestant Episcopal

Church of the diocese of Washington. Against Horse Power. In the Senate Monday the Vice President

presented a petition of citizens of Eckington asking that the Eckington and Sol-diers' Home Railway Company be required to dispense with the use of horse power within the limits of the city of Washing-

DEFAULTED BONDS

It Has Been Decided to Award Them to J. P. Morgan & Co.

As has been generally expected, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to award al! the defaulted aliotments of the 4 per cent loan to J. P. Morgan & Co. at their blanket bid of 110.6877 for all or part of the loan. The following statement was given out by Assistant Secretary Curtis day, with the remark that there was nothing more to be said on the subject at

present: "Messrs, J. P. Morgan & Co. and assoclates, under their bid for \$100,000,000 of U. S. 4 per cent bonds of 1025, made in accordance with the recent circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury, are entitled to receive bonds of the face value of about increase in the carrying capacity of the system of pipes within the city will, from time to time, be necessary, and that this various subtreasuries are fully verified.'

> Profit to the Syndicate. It has been calculated that the Morgan syndicate will make a clear profit of nearly \$275,000 by securing the additional allotment. The sum mentioned represents the difference between the rate at which they get the bonds and the prevailing mar-

> ket rate. Although the returns of the bond transac tion are still incomplete it is known that gold to the amount of \$75,791,258 has already been deposited in payment of the bond allotments. Of this amount but \$36,546,324 has yet been covered into the treasury and counted in the stated gold reserve of \$11,000,000. The balance of deposits, amounting to \$19,244,934, will swell the reserve to \$113,244,934. The deposits are much in excess of the first installment of 20 per cent, due by the 15th installment, and indicate that many of the subscribers have paid their entire subscriptions. This the case with the Morgan syndicate. This was

"BLACK SNOW" FALL EXPLAINED. Chief Moore Says That It is Earth

Caught Up by the Winds.

The explanation given by Prof. Moore, thief of the weather bureau, of the fall of black snow in the west is as follows: "The black snow that has fallen in Chicago and the northwest is entirely similar to the great fall of January, 1895, the nature of which was thoroughly investigated by the weather bureau at that time. Notwithstanding the theoretical suggestion that the black deposit of last January might have come from beyond the earth and might be mettoric, or cometic, or might even be the volcanic dust from or Japan, careful investigation showed that it was due to none of these causes. On the contrary, microscopic examination proved that the black deposit ontained about four per cent of the most delicate organic structures (such as diatoms

of the finest possible inorganic matter, such as makes up the ordinary fine silt and clay soils. "All this fine material is easily caught up by the dry winds whenever they exceed twenty miles per hour, and is carried to great distances before it has time and opportunity to settle on the ground. It is easily brought down in large quantities by snow or rain, but is only perceived by the crdinary observer when there is a clean surface of snow for it to fall upon. Large portions of the country from Nebraska southward to the gulf are covered by this fine soil, whose death countines is one fine soil, whose depth sometimes is one hundred feet. A gale of wind has been known to carry away six inches of the surface soil from a freshly cultivated field and spread it over the land a hundred miles away. The blackness is due to the ineness of the silt and not to any magnetic

and spores) and about ninety-six per cent

iron.' The Gridiron's Leap Year Dinner. The Gridiron Club has invitations out for a ladies' leap year dinner on the 29th instant. The club is unique in everything, and such an extraordinary affair as the one pending is not the least of its remarkable undertakings. That the occasion will be one of great pleasure to all who are fortunate enough to participate goes without saying. The dinner will be largely at-

Efforts are being made to keep the number of covers within a limit which will insure the most graceful decorations and floral effects. Ladies are always welcome at Gridiron dinners, and they are always constructively present, but the idea of making ladies the principal guests at this monthly dinner found. month's dinner found grany supporters, and the several club committees will, doubtless, make the evening one long to be remembered. The entertainment of ladies does not preclude members desiring to do so from bringing gentlemen guests.

Mrs. Morrison is Better.

Mrs. Wm. R. Morrison, whose condition for several days has caused much anxiety to her friends, is rapidly improving, and is expected to be able to be up and about

and Mr. Rockhill.

CRIGINATED OVER IN CHINA

The French Ambassador May Ask to Be Transferred Elsewhere.

CAUSES DETAILED

M. Patenotre, the French ambassador at this capital, and Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the newly appointed first assistant secretary of state, are the principal actors in a bit of gossip that has created quite a stir in social and diplomatic circles. It has been known to their friends for a long time that the relations between the two gentlemen, official as well as personal, were severely strained, but its inciting and continuing cause has been a well-kept secret.

According to current gossip the estrange ment between the two had its origin while they were both in Pekin, China, many years ago, M. Patenotre in a diplomatic capacity and Mr. Rockhill in a private business capacity. Their relations at first were extremely cordial and the French diplomat was a frequent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill.

According to the story new in circulation here the disagreement was the result of the last one of these visits.

The Cause of the Coclness. The following is the story:

"The day he chose for this call was : warm and sultry one, and Mrs. Rockhill was not prepared to receive callers. When Mr. Patrenotre's card was presented to Mrs. Rockhill she sent word to him asking to be excused. The French diplomat's reply, I am told, was:
"Tell Mrs. Rockhill I have come a long Patenotre the ladies will receive me."

Mrs. Rockhill's answer was evidently not intended to be delivered verbatim, but the Chinese footman apparently repeated literally what Mrs. Rockhill is alleged to have told him.

have told him.
"Tell M. Patenotre," it is said he told the
French diplomat, "that Mrs. Rockhill is

M. Patenotre left, and saw nothing more M. Patenotre left, and saw nothing more of the Rockhills until that family came to Washington early in the present administration. Until the present social season began Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill avoided M. Patenotre as much as possible. Within the last few months, however, they have been invited to several dinners at which M. Patenotre was also a guest. The ambassador is said to have acted in a manner which Mr. Rockhill considered ungentlewhich Mr. Rockhill considered ungentle "Mr. Rockh'll wrote to M. Pater oure that in future 'We will have not only no social, but no official relations. When business

transactions are necessary between us you will wait until I leave the department and arrange them through the official next in rank below me "M. Patenotre is said to have proposed to Mr. Rockhill that while they recogize each other officially they or their families shall in no way recognize each other socially. Mr

Rockhill, it is said, declined to accede to this proposition. A Possible Result.

None of the parties to the affair will talk about it, and it is difficult to say how much of the story is true, beyond the wellestablished fact that M. Patenotre and Mr. Rockhill are not friends. In case it is true that Mr. Rockhill has declined to have even official dealings with the French ambassador, it is possible that the latter will ask for transfer to another capital.

TARIFF AND BOND BILLS.

Both Considered by Lenders of the House to Be Practically Dend. The leaders of the House have abandoned all idea of the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate, and it is universally conceded in

Congress that the bill is dead. This ends the work of Congress in the way of relief legislation. It is confessed by those in authority that nothing whatever can be cone. The bond bill and the tariff b.ll are both dead. As Mr. Dingley says, the democrats, populists and a few sliver men have seen fit to kill these measures, and there is nothing more to be done

about it. It is now expected that there will be little more work for Congress outside the appro-priation bils and a few small matters. The House will probably pass a pankruptcy and there is some chance that it will get through the Selate. If the Pacific railroad committee report a proper bill for the set-tlement of the debt of those roads to the government, an attempt will be made to pass it. The prospects, however, are not good, for if it is a fair bill, the railroads will undoubtedly fight it with all their power, and if it is not a fair bill, it will meet with opposition which the power of the roads will hardly be able to overcome.

These two measures and the routine busi ness are practically all that is thought of. An early adjournment is, therefore, counted

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

the session will end early in June.

on. Mr. Dingley expresses the opinion that

Action of the Ways and Means Committee on Important Measures. The committee on ways and means today authorized Chairman Dingley to report favorably his bill relating to the extermination of the Alaskan seal herd if measures for their protection shall not be ob

tained. A favorable report was also authorized on a bill in aid of the exposition to be held under the auspices of the Baltimore Centennial Association in 1897. The bill was so amended as to grant to the proposed exposition the privileges given the

Atlanta exposition. A favorable report was also authorized on Representative Denny's bill prohibiting the issuance of licenses by the commissioner of internal revenue to any for the sale of intexicants in any locality where the sale of such liquor is prohibite

Assignment of Hayward & Hutchinson Elias Hutchinson, trading in mantels and tiles at 424 9th street as Hayward & Hutchinson, this afternoon placed on record an assignment for the benefit of his creditors

The assets, consisting of \$16,000 in stock and \$4,000 in accounts, are placed at \$22,-500, exclusive of lot 162, square 69, on which there are two trusts. \$6,250. The liabilities are placed at \$24,329.

Allowed Damages. A verdict of \$1,500 in favor of John Stuck-

to A. S. Mattingly.

ert of Baltimore, Md., was rendered this afternoon in his suit against the District. December 31, 1898, Mrs. Stuckert stumbled over a raised stop-cock box in the street breaking her leg. Her husband sued the District, claiming \$10,000 damages, contending that the box should not have been

His Views on Pacific Railroad Legis-

California's Most Caustle Writer Engaged in Fighting a Con-

scienceless Monopoly.

When Collis P. Huntington concluded not to pay the United States the money he owes it, he did something which makes him responsible for the presence of Ambrose Bierce in Washington. Maybe that result was surprising; it certainly was un-welcome, for of all the clever talkers and forceful writers with whom this country is blessed there are few who can excel the man who was sent here by the San Fran-cisco Examiner to oppose the funding bill which gives to Huntington & Co. one hun-

dred additional years of credit. Ordinarily soft of speech and possessed of a charming manner, Mr. Bierce is not of a charming manner, Mr. Bierce is not one who would appear on casual inspection as a man of war. His appearance is, therefore, deceptive. He is, emphatically, a fighter. He was so during the war of the rebellion, serving much of the time on the staff of the late Gen. Hazen, and although he ceased to be a soldier when the great conflict closed he has carried into his journalistic eargest the methods of a skillful journalistic career the methods of a skillful combatant. But he is not a mercenary. During his thirty years of residence in California he has undoubtedly had many opportunities to enter the service of the grantic monopoly he has fought and is now fighting, but those opportunities were neglected so persistently that he is now here as the David of the San Francisco Examiner and the people of California.

Mr. Bierce's curly hair seemed to develop new kinks and his sandy-gray rus-tache was positively fierce when a Star reporter chatted with him about Hunting-

ton men, means and methods at the Hotel Page this morning: "California," said he, swinging one hand as though it was a saber busily engaged in chopping the heads off the Pacific rail-road hydra, "has a grievance against Huntington; a grievance so great and so intensely real that no language of mine can adequately describe it. I might write about it with the utmost industry for a month and yet the haif would not be told. Here, in the east, there seems to be nothing its analysis. ing like a reasonable conception of the injustice that has been done and there is what seems to me to be strange lack of interest in a question of extraordinary mo-ment to a large percentage of the Ameri-can people. On the Pacific coast it is a prime topic, and it will continue to be so long as those who are not of the railreads are being ground in the mills of monopoly. 'in California the interest is latense. At a meeting held to voice San Francisco's opposition to a measure similar to that now favored by Mr. Huntington there was absolute unanimity, both indoors and out; and there were fully 13,000 persons who could not secure admission to the big hall.

What Those People Knew. "The great majority of those activelyouterned folks knew, of their own knowledge, how much of wicked greed was eentered in the group of which Cellis P. Huntngton is now the only surviving figure; they knew how the directors of the Central present general agent to clert to the Sun Pacific Company had transferred to them- ate of the United States a democrat who is as directors in a closely-related or ganization, everything that could be regarded as worth having; they knew that this conscienceless gang had entered upon he work of rallroad construction and opera-tion poor men and had somehow or otherhe details read like the report of a grand sreeny trial-acquired from fifteen to thir y millions each; they knew that competition in freight-carrying had been and still systematically and murderously choked out of existence to the end that Huntington and his associates may become more and more wealthy; they knew-did these people of whom thirteen thousand could not crowto the meeting-that they, in common with he entire population of the coast, had been and were being robbed; and they knew also hat, unless strenuous protest was made, he carnival of dishonesty would know no

"Of these things the good people of the east seem to be entirely unaware. Fed with falsehood by the Huntington literary bureau, a branch of which unquestionable Washington, there is in the popular mind an idea here that California wants the funding bill to become law. Such a conclusion is entirely at variance with the acts. Why, the Examiner secured more han 200,000 signatures to an anti-funding petition, and did it in an incredibly short

pace of time, without extraordinary effort. Moral Argument of Little Effect. "One of the rather surprising features of the campaign is the unwillingness of the average legislator to admit testimony bearing upon the moral phase of the controversy. It ought to be quite plain that those who unrighteously possessed themselves of \$60,000,000 thirty years ago, and who have never given up one cent of either principal or interest have no claim upon which to ase a demand for an extension that would ontinue the present outrageous conditions for a hundred years to come. We, there fore, plead with Congress—we who have been legally robbed—to foreclose the mortgage, and give us a government railroad from Omaha to San Francisco.

"To exaggerate the extent of the evil against which we cry aloud is hardly pos-Extertion has been our lot and is ikely to be so long as Huntington is nacty to be so long as fluntington is in centrel. A large proportion of California's freight passes its ultimate destination, be-ing pushed right through to San Francisco and then sent back in the slow and fearfully expensive process of distribution. In some places the dealers have been compel-led, in self-defense, to resort to the oid-time six-mule wagon as a means of transporta-tion; it could hardly be otherwise than cheaper than the exorbitant rates assessed by the railroad monopely. For awhile there gleamed forth in the darkness the possibility of water competition, but the Huntington crowd extinguished the glimmering ton crowd exunguished to be steamboat lines to light by subsidizing the steamboat lines to the tune of \$75,000 a month. These truths, lowever, seem to be without interest to very many Senators and Representatives. A Good Word for Senator Morgan.

"Senator Morgan of Alabama is a notable exception. Were he a Senator from California he could not be more enthusias-tic. Should he ever be a candidate for naonal suffrage he can get all the Califor "No! we have no barrel; no open sack of rolden coin. We are doing our best to have the case considered on its merits, and our only arguments will be those of rea on. Whether we win or lose there will be o taint upon our plea, no suspicion dishonest motive; our garments will devoid even of the smell of fire."

How Ambrose Bierce Writes.

Specimens of Mr. Bierce's caustic ability appear daily in the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Bierce believes in personalities, paper prints them consplcaously and with evident relish. Commenting on the appearance of Mr. Huntington before the Senate committee on Pacific railroads. Mr. Bierce writes:

Mr. Bierce writes:
"To that august body he expounded himself with considerable prolixity, and it listened to his tale of wee with the respect due to his wealth and the sympathy compelled by his reluctance to die and The sympathy, it may be remarked, is wasted on an imaginary disaster. Before this good man shall have been long in the new Jerusalem he will undoubtedly find an opportunity to pull up a hackload of olocks from the golden pavement and retire to Hades to enjoy them like a gentleman.

* * Mr. Huntington is not altogether bad. Though severe, he is merciful. He bad. Though severe, he is meterial. He tempers invective with falsehood. He says ugly things of his enemy, but he has the tempers to be careful that they are mostly lies. So Mayor Sutro may reasonthough doubtless Mr. Huntington's rancor tending that the box should not have been so lowered as to prevent any one falling ever it.

AMBROSE BIERCE TALKS WILL NOT INTERFERE

Secretary Carlisle's Letter to Kentucky Democrats.

SENATOR CLA KLUAN N.T SUPPRISED

Free Silver Men Display Considerable Lisa pointment.

FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 19.-In reply to the democratic members of the legislature who are supporting the caucus noninee for United States Studior, and who appealed to Secretary Cartiste to urge the five democrats who oppose Mr. Blackburn to join them in his sail ort, the following letter has been received from Secretary Carlisle:

"Treasury Department,
"Office of the Secretary. "Washington, D. C., February 17, 1896,

"Gentlemen:
"Your telegram in which you appeal to me "Your telegram in which you appeal to me to request and ungo the live democratic members of the general assembly who are not supporting the nominee to join with us (you) in voting for him, was may received, and has been given the careful consideration which its object and the number and character of its signed demanded. Inasmuch as the force." much as the five generation referred to are acting in a representative capacity, and are familiar with the whole situation and all the circumstances connected with it, I am bound to assume that they are more competent than I am to determine what their duty to their party and to their constituents is, and how that duty shall be discharged, and an attempt by no to influence their action might very properly be regarded by them as a present trop's interference, in a matter of the greatest importance, which has been committed solely to their own judgments. But even f this were not so, I have no right to assume that the honest convictions of the five sentlemen alluded to in your communication could be changed by my interference or that they could be in-duced to act contrary to such convictions by

advice which they have not solicited. "Having heretefore tendered no advice or made any suggestions, directly or indirectly, to any member of the general assembly on either side of the unfortunate controversy now existing. I must respectfully decline to

do so now or hereafter.
"It may not be considered mappropriate in this brief restorse to your appeal to assure you that I will at all times cheerfully co-operate in any poster minner with you and all others in any affort that may be made to unite all our friends in supporting the democratic organization in Kentucky or in maintaining sound democratic principles and policies as declared by the constituted authorities of the party, state and national, and to reneat what has been said to all who have cared to as ertain my views upon the subject, that I sheared desire to see the full symu ry with there objects. I have

the honor to be, very respectfully yours, "I G CARLISLE." The letter from Secretary Carlisle reached here lost night. Someter Goebel took the letter over to the Dischburn beadquarters and read it to Someter Plackburn, who professed no suprise at the nature of the com-munication. The letter created consider-able disappointment amount the free silver

Dr. Hanter for Sound Money Special Disputch to The Evening Star.

frey Harter today, for the first time, announces positively his stand on the money question. He says he is for sound money, and always has been. DEBATING THE MURIT SYSTEM.

Large Crowds Drown to the State

LOUISVILLE, February 19 .- Dr. W. God-

House at Amapalia. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 19.-The debate on the Bruce civil service bill came up in the house today. The indications are that the efforts of Gov. Lowndes and Mr. Wellington to have the bill passed as it came from the senate will prove unavailing, and that a substitute, applying the merit system to the state, with the referendum clause

attached, will be passed. The opposition to the Bruce bill is well organized, and shows no indication of giving way.

The prospect of a lively debate attracted a large crowd to the capitol, and the morn-ing trains on both rough brought down throngs of vistors. Governor Lowndes, Senator-elect Wellington and Judge Sloan of Allegary arrived this morning, and spent the morring at the executive mansion

onsultation. These gentlemen exerted themselves to These gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost in behalf of the Bruce bill, and the several city delegates, who have prom-ineutly allied themselves with the anti-re-formers, were sent for singly, and the error of their course was shown them. The gov-ernor, Mr. Wellington and other prominent republicans have worked earnestly to promote the passage of the bill as it came from the senate, as have several city delegates. The leaders of both factions displayed the utmost activity this morning, and 'lobby-ing' for and against the bill was carried on

xtensively.
The Baltimore Reform League and Civil Service Reform Association were present among the visitors, and a delegation from several Baltimore political organizations was on hand, under the guidance of Delegate Cunninguam of Balt.more, the gen-erally reconsized leader of the anti-reformers in the house

HAVE WHIPPED THE SPANISH.

A Texas Ranger's View of the Progress of the Cubans.

HOUSTON, Texas, February 19.-Captain J. H. McGarvey, a Texas veteran, has just returned from Cuba. On October 16 last, he says, he left Key West for Cuba, in charge of the Viesta, with a crew of eight

At Key West the Viesta was leaded with arms and ammunition, branded as lard, bacon, etc., and he was instructed to turn the cargo over to any insurgent commander. On reaching the Cuban coast he was chased by a Spanish man-of-war, and was compelled to beach his boat, which he did, and then burned it, in order to keep the Spanish from getting it. He and his crew then struck out from their landing place. then struck out from their landing place near Matarzas, for the interior, and joined the insurgents.

Captain McGarvey says the Cubans have at least 45,000 men under arms; that they are supplied with gurs, and ammunition and also receive supplies of money regular-ly from the United States. He remained with the troops until a fortnight ago, and says he traversed nearly the entire west

ern portion of the Island. He says that the Cubars have the Spanlards completely who ped and at their mercy, but be cannot understand why they don't take Bayana and bring hoscilities to a close. This, he claims, they can do at any time they see fit.

MAHER'S EYES BETTER.

Will Enter the Ring if the Authorities Permit.

EL PASO, Texas, February 19 .- The condition of Maher's eyes was reported this morning to be improved over that of yeaterday, and he will today go through regular routine of training. He will be compelled to wear goggles for a day or two, but it is reported from his training quar-ters that he will be in condition to enter the

If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.